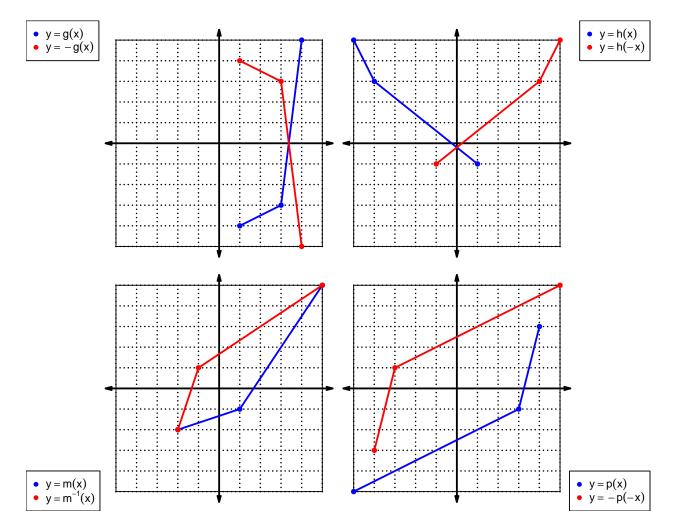
1. (worth 9 points) Let function f be defined by the polynomial below:

$$f(x) = 4x^5 + 7x^4 + 8x^3 + 2x^2 + 9x + 3$$

Draw lines that match each function reflection with its polynomial:

Reflections	Polynomials
-f(x) ●	$-4x^5 - 7x^4 - 8x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x - 3$
f(−x) •	$-4x^5 + 7x^4 - 8x^3 + 2x^2 - 9x + 3$
-f(-x) •——	$4x^5 - 7x^4 + 8x^3 - 2x^2 + 9x - 3$

2. (worth 20 points) In each xy plane shown below, a function is graphed with blue. Draw the indicated reflections (as a second curve, indicated in legend) with black (or with whatever you have). The x axis is horizontal and the y axis is vertical (as typical), and the scale is equal on both axes.



For all questions on this page, the functions f, g, and h are defined by the table below.

\boldsymbol{x}	f(x)	g(x)	h(x)
1	9	4	7
2	1	9	6
3	4	7	5
4	5	2	8
5	6	1	2
6	3	8	4
7	2	6	3
8	7	3	1
9	8	5	9

3. (worth 3 points) Evaluate g(6).

$$g(6) = 8$$

4. (worth 3 points) Evaluate $h^{-1}(3)$.

$$h^{-1}(3) = 7$$

5. (worth 3 points) Assuming f is an **even** function, evaluate f(-5).

If function f is even, then

$$f(-5) = 6$$

6. (worth 3 points) Assuming h is an **odd** function, evaluate h(-9).

If function h is odd, then

$$h(-9) = -9$$

7. (worth 15 points) A function, f, is **even** if f(x) = f(-x) for all x in the domain. A function, g, is **odd** if g(x) = -g(-x) for all x in the domain. Let polynomial p be defined with the following equation:

$$p(x) = x^3 + 1$$

a. Express p(-x) as a polynomial in standard form.

$$p(-x) = (-x)^3 + 1$$

 $p(-x) = -x^3 + 1$

b. Express -p(-x) as a polynomial in standard form.

$$-p(-x) = -(-x^3 + 1)$$

 $-p(-x) = x^3 - 1$

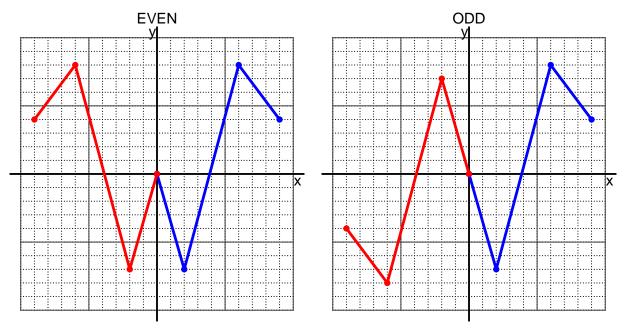
c. Is polynomial p even, odd, or neither?

neither

d. Explain how you know the answer to part c.

We see that p(x) is not equivalent to either p(-x) or -p(-x), so p is neither even nor odd.

8. (worth 10 points) I have drawn half of a function. Draw the other half to make it even or odd.



9. (worth 10 points) Let function f be defined with the equation below.

$$f(x) = 5(x-2)$$

a. Evaluate f(20).

step 1: subtract 2 step 2: multiply by 5

$$f(20) = 5((20) - 2)$$
$$f(20) = 90$$

b. Evaluate $f^{-1}(70)$.

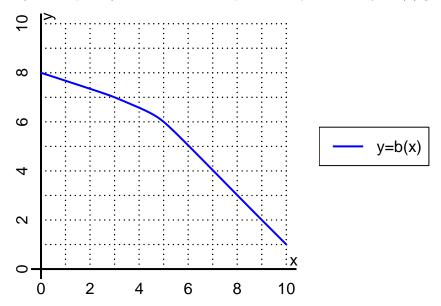
step 1: divide by 5 step 2: add 2

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{5} + 2$$

$$f^{-1}(70) = \frac{(70)}{5} + 2$$

$$f^{-1}(70) = 16$$

10. (worth 6 points) The function b is represented by the curve y = b(x) graphed below.



a. Evaluate b(3).

$$b(3) = 7$$

b. Evaluate $b^{-1}(2)$.

$$b^{-1}(2) = 9$$

- 11. (worth 18 points) Function f is defined by the table below.
 - a. Complete the columns for -f(x) and f(-x) and -f(-x).

\overline{x}	f(x)	-f(x)	f(-x)	-f(-x)
-2	-7	7	-7	7
-1	6	-6	6	-6
0	0	0	0	0
1	6	-6	6	-6
2	-7	7	-7	7

b. Is function f even, odd, or neither?

even

c. How do you know the answer to part b?

Function f is even because column f(-x) matches column f(x) exactly.